

MARLBORO' HOTEL.
The subscriber would respectfully give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, and is now ready to receive his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every variety of the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, no company will be received or bills will be sent on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principle, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen travelling with their families, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.
N. ROGERS.
6m j22

WORCESTER HOUSE.
The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.
The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room, and is fitted through out with the elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties.
Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.
All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.
The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.
N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.
LYSANDER C. CLARK.
Worcester, June 7, 1837. j22

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.
(Late Philadelphia Hotel).
No 95 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that having recently taken possession of the above establishment, which contains one hundred and twenty rooms, they are now prepared to give ample accommodation to all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.
The table will be furnished with the best market afford.
The Wines and Liquors also, will be of the best selections. The sleeping apartments are airy, well lighted, and comfortably furnished.
Attentive and experienced waiters are employed, and the proprietors pledge themselves that nothing on their part shall be wanting to render this establishment every way worthy of public patronage.
FERDINAND ROBERTS,
DANIEL MIXER.
jy10 31aw3m

STORE & DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.
The estate No 11 Killy street, now occupied by the subscribers, with the substantial brick warehouse thereon, measuring thirty-two feet on the front, thirty-five feet six inches on the rear, and sixty-four feet deep. The lot contains 314 superficial feet.
Also, the lot on Winthrop Place, with the stone dwelling house thereon, now occupied by Geo. Bond. This estate measures on the front fifty-nine feet, and contains about 8100 superficial feet. The vacant ground fronting the principal entrance (55 by 110 ft), may perhaps be regarded as one of the most eligible sites for a dwelling house in the city. For terms apply to WHITWELL, BOND & CO. eopfw s16

TO RENT.
Two new dwelling houses, now being finished on Commercial street, near to Hanover street—one containing 15 rooms, pleasantly situated, and well located for board or houses or private families. Apply at store No 90 Washington st., of J. H. CARY. eopfw s23

FARM FOR SALE.
In Billerica on the road from the meeting house to Lexington, containing one hundred and seventy acres, (well fenced with stone walls), upon which are from three to five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into three, mowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill and House, Sheds, &c. Distance from Boston 16 miles—from Lowell 7 miles. Terms easy. Apply to LEVI BAON, 5 Fulton street, SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber on the premises. WILLIAM MANN. jy7

FARM FOR SALE.
A farm, situated in the easterly part of Bedford, Mass., containing about one hundred acres. It is divided into mowing, pasture, and wood lots, and contains a good orchard with grafted fruit. The buildings on the farm are in good repair. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT EDWARDS, on the premises. law4w s28

WARE HOUSE TO LET.
No 19 and 23 Granite Street, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis wharf. jf mht

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.
A good dwelling house, No 22 Row st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacrifice with immediate possession, if applied for very soon. jf mht23

TO LET.
The chambers over store No 12 Water street, suitable for the Dry Goods business. Apply at the Store. Log19

TO LET.
A genteel brick house on Washington Place—possessing every convenience of modern habit house—and in first rate order. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. s26

WINSHIP'S OXYGENATED SOAP.—This Soap is a compound in which pure caustic alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen. It possesses the requisite qualities for washing or shaving, and for other purposes is unquestionably unrivalled.
The above celebrated article, together with an extensive assortment of Windsor and Fancy Soaps, are kept constantly for sale by ELIPHALET DAVIS, at his manufactory, Cambridge, Mass. epiwostf s21

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BENJA. F. MAHAN & CO., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be adjusted by the present occupant, BENJA. F. MAHAN, who is duly authorized to settle the same.
BENJAMIN F. MAHAN,
JOHN A. MAHAN.
N. B.—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment.
BENJA. F. MAHAN.
Boston, Oct. 11th, 1837. epiw s12

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
JOHN BARLETT respectfully gives notice to his friends in the city and suburbs, that he proposes to open a school at Murray Hall, over the Rev Mr. Eaton's church, School street, for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in the important art of Singing Church Music. The course will consist of 24 lessons. Terms \$3, for each gentleman, and \$2 for each lady. To commence on Monday evening, Oct. 9, and to be continued on Monday and Saturday evenings of each week. oct3

SATINETS SEWINGS, &c
2 CASES superior Italian Sewings.
1 do Merino Yarn.
2 do Boot Cord.
3 do German Pins.
1 do Super fine black Satinets, suitable for Stocks.
For sale at low prices by B. POOR, No 34 Killy street. sept1

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A good assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Southern and Western trade, on hand, and for sale low, by SAWYER & POND, No 23 Broad and 39 Central streets. aug18

POCK LARD AND HAMS.—250 lbs Western 300 Kegg Lard—7 Hides Ham. The above are of good quality and for sale low at stall No 23 Faneuil Hall Market, by HARRISON FAY. oct1

WINDOW WEIGHTS.—A very extensive assortment of all sizes. For sale by LORING & KUPFER, No 10 Merchants Row. epi2m aug19

MILL MEN WANTED.—Two men wanted in a Milling Mill—those acquainted with the business will be preferred. Apply at 123 Milk street. jf s14

STRAYED AWAY. On Thursday afternoon, from South Boston Point, a Light Red Cow, supposed to have come towards Milton, whenever will give information, or sell cow to JONATHAN EALS, Milton, or to WM. RIDDELL, South Boston Point, shall be suitably rewarded. s14

COAL.—R. MOSMAN & CO., corner of Cross and Faneuil streets, would respectfully give notice that they are daily receiving their supplies of H. & S. Soft Coal for Grates and Stoves—among which may be found French Orchard and Black Heath which have a decided preference over all other Anthracites, together with Lusk, Lusk, Camel, Orrell, Black, Hildreth and Sydney Coals, all of which they will warrant to be of the first quality, and will be delivered in any part of the city at the lowest Cash prices.
Boston, Aug. 22, 1837. lawis Zwostf aug23

STRENGTHENING PLASTER.
STRENGTHENING PLASTER—KENSITT'S celebrated Strengthening Plaster for pain or weakness in the breast back or side. Also, for Rheumatic affections, Liver complaints and Dyspepsia. This medicine is the invention of an eminent Surgeon, and so numerous are the instances in which the most salutary effects have been produced, that it is with the utmost confidence recommended to all those afflicted with these distressing complaints. The sale of this remedy commenced in the city of New York, in 1827, and the sales there have been extensive. It affords the proprietor great pleasure in stating, that out of these numerous sales scarcely an instance has occurred where relief was not obtained in cases where this medicine was recommended. This Plaster produces no disagreeable sensations, and may be worn without inconvenience, at all times. For sale by A. GUYER, 104 Hanover street, corner of Salem street. Price 50 cents, a-p22

DR JOHN ARMSTRONG'S LIVER PILLS.
I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by the adventure of a Quack, but advice of a Physician, who I am sure will prescribe no more for me than may consist with my safety, and need doth require. "Old Divine."
I AM possessor of the Prescription from which these Pills are prepared, solely for him, by Mr John T. Eddy, a self taught Chemist, of the late Dr Armstrong's Dispensary at St Thomas's Hospital, London, and author of the celebrated works on Typhus and Scarlet Fever, &c. &c. for his wife, who in 1827 became the Doctor's patient, when evident laboring under confirmed Liver complaint, and to all appearance in a deep decline. She had not long taken the Pills, at the prescribed intervals, before she was perfectly restored to health; and has, with the occasional use of them, continued free from pain, and in perfect health and cheerful spirits ever since.
The possessor of this admirable Prescription (a gentleman of private fortune) having distributed the Pills with the most extraordinary success among the Poor in many countries in England, in 1835, determined to offer them at a price, to the public—his personal observation and experience having convinced him that they would prove a real blessing, if taken according to the Physician's advice and directions in the wrapper, to all—both old and young, children as well as adults, women, pregnant, and after the month of confinement—who suffered from an inactive Liver, and thence all the attendant miseries of Indigestion—Bilious Affections, so called—Flatulence, Jaundice, Dropsy—Pain in the Sides and under the Shoulder Blades—Difficulty of Breathing—distressing sensation of "choking"—with the complexion and white of the eyes yellow.
The very first two Pills generally afford such relief—such ease from every distressing pain—that the patient is at once surprised and delighted. The medicine is gentle, though certain in its beneficial effects. The quantity prescribed to be taken is small, and not often than alternate nights.
The following Letter has been addressed to Mr Eddy by one of the Agents at Birmingham.
Birmingham, March 18th, 1836.

Sir,
The character which I have received of the efficacy of Dr John Armstrong's Liver Pills, induces me to anticipate that a very considerable sale will be effected here. A Clergyman residing in this town has told me that he attributes the speedy revival of his family to six children and a visitor from some of the neighboring parishes, to the use of your Pills. This opinion was founded upon the circumstance that the only child to which he did not give them on sickening of the fever, had it very severely, and lay about a week in a very dangerous state, evincing alarming symptoms which not one of the others had. I have likewise received similar testimonials of their efficacy from other parties of respectability.
I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, W. H.

In boxes, 37 cents, and 88 cents each. The large box contains the quantity of three small ones.
Prepared by Mr John T. Eddy, Bishop's Court, Hertford, and is appointed Wholesale Agents to the Proprietor.
To prevent imposition, the Hon. the Commissioners of Stamps have directed his name and address to be engraved on the Government Stamp, and each Box is sealed with the Armorial Bearings of the Proprietor. None else is genuine.
For sale by wholesale or retail, by the sole Agent for the United States, the Saltore and London Importing Warehouse, No 36 Cornhill, formerly Market st. aug31

MISSING OR STOLEN from Bradley's Stable in Pond street (so called) between Cross and Silliman st., a black Carriage and Chaise, Wheel, &c.—also, one old, low bodied chaise. The property was taken from the stable in the night and is supposed to have been stolen. Any information in regard to the same will meet with a suitable reward. C. MINSTER, 5 Exchange st. s20

RARE CHANCE.—In a pleasant village, 14 miles from Boston, a person wishes to dispose of his stock in trade, and lease his store; the stock is about half English and half W. I. Goods; the stand is old and well known, and the amount of business considerable, and very safe. For particulars enquire of C. McINTYRE, 5 Exchange street. s28

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. DR HERBERT, Member of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh, may be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame. Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon Dr H. can, by sending a particular statement of their case, be told whether they are curable or not.
"Medicine without principles is an humble Art, and a degrading occupation."
Dr Herbert having arrived in America for the purpose of taking a tour through it, and seeing in every place he visited the lot of our fellow creatures, who are afflicted with various diseases, he has been graciously permitted to visit the many who have ruined their constitutions by applying to advertised nostrums, respectfully informs the citizens that he has returned to the city of Boston and intends remaining for the purpose of rendering his services to the afflicted.
Dr H. may be consulted at his apartment, No 274 Washington street, 27 near Avon place, at 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening. The Doctor wishes every person who may need his advice, to make timely application.
The advantages Dr H. has possessed of acquiring a knowledge of different diseases, have been far greater than generally falls to the lot of any individual. From his peculiar mode of treatment, his professional celebrity has been established, and since his arrival in America, gratitude arising from a thousand hearts has been a sweet enjoyment.
Report of patients relieved and cured by Dr Herbert since his arrival in the U. States—No 1. Consumption, one old, one constitutional and spasmodic 70—Blindness, from various causes, 36—Dropsy, in its complicated stages, 65—Fits 64—Fistula without cutting, 54—Nervous Disease, 10—Piles, 58—Rheumatism, 80—Stone and Gravel, 50—Bilious Disorders, 57—Cancer and White swelling, 68—Consumption, 40—Dentures, 56—Diseases of the Face, 65—Eididness, 7—Gout, 52—Headache, from various causes, 75—King's Evil, 46—Liver Complaints, 51—Lumbago, 52—Scarcy, 68—Gravel, 75—Ulcerated Sore Throat, 38—Worms, 85—Paralytic Stroke, 56—Ague, 80. m23 epi2m

DR MARTIN, SURGEON AND DENTIST. (from London), in offering his services as a Surgeon and Dentist to the public, would observe that, in the University of Dublin, and Edinburgh, and London, under the immediate instruction of the celebrated ABERNETHY and other talented teachers, he has received his Medical and Surgical education. While for all the modern improvements in scientific and operative DENTAL SURGERY, as well as the art of manufacturing false Teeth, which look like life, he is indebted to some of the first men in Europe and this country. The terms are moderate. The perfection of every operation guaranteed. Hours of business, 10 to 12, A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Office for the present No 30 Federal street, near Milk street. epi2m s10

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.—A large and constant supply of all medicinal Herbs used in the Thompsonian Practice, and all the other varieties of Herbs raised by the Shaker Society at Canterbury, N. H. For sale at the Dispensary of Dr J. A. BROWN, No 10 Federal street, with a full assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by WM. C. STIMPSON, No 3 & 4 South State Faneuil Hall. lawis Zwostf jy17

PLATED BASKETS AND CASTORS.—Just opened a fresh assortment of Plated Baskets and Castors comprising a great variety of new and handsome patterns, at 123 Washington street. By JONES, LOWS & FALLS. sept16

ITALIAN GRAVATS.—38 and 40 rib Italian Gravats, of best quality, for sale at S. SIBLEY'S (formerly Kimball's) sign of the Golden Stock, No 79 Washington street, (Joy's Building). s26

MOROCCO BELTS for children, of all colors, for sale or made to order, also an elegant assortment of Belts, Bankers Cases, &c. &c. E. E. DYER, 106 Washington street. j23

BOSTON MORNING POST.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LT. GOVERNOR,
HON. WM. FOSTER.
FOR SENATORS,
MIDDLESEX.
L. M. PARKER, FRANCIS BOWMAN,
REUBEN BACON, JOEL FULLER,
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.
BRISTOL.
SETH WHITMARSH, HENRY WILLIAMS,
THOMAS MENDALL.
WORCESTER.
JOHN SPURR, CHARLES SIBLEY,
S. SUMNER, JEDEDIAH MARCY,
NATHANIEL WOOD, NATHANIEL RAND.
BARNSTABLE.
NATHANIEL HINCKLEY.
BERKSHIRE.
HENRY H. CHILD, SAMUEL GATES.

REMARKS OF MR PARMENTER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
In the House of Representatives, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1837.—On the bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.
MR SPEAKER: I have listened with great interest to the observations of my honorable colleague who has just taken his seat (Mr Fletcher) as I always have elsewhere, when I have had an opportunity, from my great respect for his high moral worth and distinguished talents, but entertaining somewhat different views from those presented by him and other gentlemen on the same side of the question, I will with your leave, state the grounds upon which I dissent.

My colleague assumes two conditions which he considers as indispensable prerequisites to the propriety of supporting the bill under consideration, which are: first, that the Treasury is in need of the money; second, that the proposed mode is the best one for raising the money. On the importance of establishing these points, I agree with him, and shall endeavor to show why I consider the present bill necessary, and the best calculated for the convenience both of the Government and the people.

It has been remarked by several gentlemen during the debate, but not by my colleague, that they did not clearly comprehend the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and they have avowed their inability to come to any definite conclusion, as to the real state of the Treasury. This opinion was expressed and urged, immediately upon the report being laid upon our table, by members usually ardent in their political predilections and prejudices, quite as soon as it could be expected that so voluminous a document, embracing views of finance and public policy, as well as various statistics, could be examined.

Having long entertained the most favorable impressions of the superior talents of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose ability and assiduity in the duties of his high station, have been almost proverbial in the nation for many years, I read his report with great attention, and discovered, as I thought, a plain, lucid, and perspicuous view of the finances of the country. I put it down, therefore, in my own mind, the attacks upon him as the diffusion of political opposition, without any more meaning than the general dissatisfaction of those who disagree with the present administration. I am the more confirmed in this impression, because, since the first few days of this session, after an opportunity of full examination, all this hostility to the report of the Secretary has ceased, and it appears to me to be generally considered a correct, able, and interesting exposition of the finances and financial concerns of the country.

I find by this report that there will be, in all probability, at the end of the year 1837, if there should be no deductions from the outstanding appropriations, a deficit of about twenty-two millions of dollars; but if, as the Secretary of the Treasury supposes, fifteen millions of dollars of unexpended appropriations may pass over to the year 1838, then there would be an absolute deficit of seven millions of dollars, to meet which, and for contingencies, and for the purpose of having a balance in the Treasury, on the first of January, 1838, this bill proposes an authority to the Treasury Department to issue ten millions of dollars of Treasury notes. This amount would have been nineteen or twenty millions of dollars, if the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue had not been postponed to January 1st, 1839; and it will be seen by the conditions of the postponement bill, that the Treasury is entirely cut off from getting back any of the twenty-seven millions distributed among the States, which by the original law the Secretary would have had a right to call for.

Now, sir, my respected colleague would appropriate the nine and a half millions in deposit banks, and four and a half millions standing to the credit of disbursing officers in said banks, or as much as may be necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury. If this could be done there would, of course, be no need of issuing Treasury notes. But have we not a bill now before us, giving the deposit banks from four to nine months for the payment to the Government of the balances due? Is it not agreed, on all hands, that the security of the debt, the welfare of the States interested, require an accommodation? Has not one of the Representatives of a State in which two of the deposit banks, having a large balance, are located, said on this floor that it would be impossible for the banks to pay within the time proposed by the bill now before us, and that he should ask for more time? Is there the slightest doubt in this House that the bill from the other branch, now before us, must pass, or, if amended, by showing greater indulgence? This resource will then fail. As to the amount of four and a half millions in the hands of disbursing officers, there must always remain from three to five millions of dollars in their hands. All experience has shown such amount to be necessary. These sums are drawn to pay creditors of the Government, and are, of course, entirely useless for a supply to the Treasury. Unless the operations of Government totally stop, it must be obvious that there always will be some few millions of dollars in the hands of the disbursing officers of army, navy, Indian department and other objects of expenditure, awaiting the call of creditors of the Government.

He also thinks that it would be proper to sell the bonds of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which are held by the Treasury Department. It appears to me that there are to this proposition several objections. I am not certain that it would be exactly proper to put these bonds into market. It might, by possibility, have an injurious bearing upon the institution. It so, it ought not to be done, as an act of justice. It is not like an ordinary mercantile transaction. The directors of the bank undoubtedly had some object in view, in fixing annual payments, and I hope the Government will never give a cause of complaint to this institution, of the slightest character. Where will these bonds be sold? My own opinion is, that the bank would purchase its own bonds. It appears to me it would be unwilling to multiply and vary its obligations in the stock market. It has already put notes on the London Exchange; and it appears to me, it would be unwilling to have these bonds there. If, then, these bonds should now go into the market, and the bank should think proper to purchase them, the debtors of the bank must necessarily be called upon, and thus distress the commercial and trading community to that amount. If it did in Europe, London, most probably, it would, to the amount of six millions of dollars, afford facilities for again over-trading, instead of being employed to relieve our own country. I do not believe that at this time there is a very large unpaid amount of good debts from American to English

merchants. The fall in exchange and specie shows that it is very much diminished, and it appears to me, we ought to avoid any course which would tempt to excesses in our foreign importations in the slightest degree. But the objection of substituting the sale of these bonds for the Treasury notes is still greater in another view. It is an object to make this issue of Treasury notes incidentally beneficial to the community, by furnishing a means of remittance and one of a very valuable character. The Treasury notes would flow from the disbursing points to the communities who may want them in payment of debts, or for the sale of their cotton and other great products, as well as for lands held by individuals and companies. They would find their way back to the Atlantic cities, forming a highly valuable circulating medium perhaps until the time arrives, which cannot be very far distant, of a resumption by the local banks of specie payments.

It has been argued, that it would be preferable to authorize a loan in the form of certificates of stock. This appears to be liable to exceedingly strong objections as any which would apply to the sale of the bonds of the United States Bank. So far as it relates to the incidental benefit to the commercial community, it would be a sluggish operation. The stock would be all taken in the large cities, and the proceeds pass directly to the Treasury, where it would remain until called for by the Government creditors, and perform none of the offices of a means of remittance. But my colleague and other gentlemen say, you do not need Treasury notes, because you can continue to make your Treasury drafts, and they will hereafter answer, as they have heretofore. If these drafts were, in every particular, as beneficial as Treasury notes, they would be objectionable, inasmuch as they go to the work with the stamp of dishonor upon their face; they carry with them, as they pass from hand to hand, an indelible record of the discredit of the bank upon which they are made, and are therefore to be shunned and discarded as soon as possible, as offensive to the merchant who has a just sense of the importance of credit and punctuality. They are, moreover, inconvenient in amount, and unsuited to the habits and usages of the people.

My colleague objects to the bill, because no rate of interest is specified; and he cannot give it his vote until he knows precisely what the obligations of the Government are to be. It appears to me, that this is one of the most valuable provisions of the bill, because the rate of interest can be so fixed all the way from a very low rate to the maximum of six per cent. and that the Secretary of the Treasury will put it at the most advantageous rate for the Government and for the community. And, it appears to me, the rule would be a very plain one, to place the rate so that they would not be heard of by the capitalist, or fall below par in the market, however small the demand for Government dues. And although, as has been strongly urged, there is very small probability that, under almost any circumstances, they would be below par, yet it is better, in my judgment, to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will understand best what the wants of the case may require.

It is objected, that the issue of Treasury notes is unconstitutional; that they are bills of credit, and prohibited by the Constitution of the United States; that they were never issued in but one instance, and that during the war with Great Britain, when it was difficult or almost impossible to obtain a loan. If it were unconstitutional to issue Treasury notes, the fact that we were at war, and it was difficult to obtain a loan in any other manner, would not have made it constitutional. I come to the conclusion myself, that Treasury notes were issued, at that time, for the same reason as now, because they are the most convenient to the Government and to the people.

I have not entertained the opinion, Mr Speaker, that the present embarrassments of this nation have arisen from what may be properly called general distress. I believe, and think I shall be sustained in the opinion by the sentiments of many men of business in the commercial cities, that the stoppage of specie payments was owing to the alarm excited in the community, which caused a rush upon the banks for the precious metals, and thereby materially lessened their means, and by the imprudence and extended speculation into which the debtors of these institutions plunged. Had it not been for these circumstances, the suspension would not have taken place; and but for them, before this time, specie payments would have been resumed. It is true that the consideration was universal—the panic was overwhelming; but that the evil was not deep rooted, and that there was not in reality a scarcity of the precious metals in the commercial world, is shown by various facts. Contrary to the expectation of most persons in this country, the Bank of England continued, and still continues, specie payments, and money is abundant, and there is no want of coin and bullion for all purposes. The speculations and investments in lands, amounting to many millions of dollars; engagements in model manufacturing concerns; building of railroads in all parts of the country; and establishment of every variety which ingenuity could invent—a few of these useful and profitable, but many, very many, unproductive speculations in their result—all tended to produce the mischief. The ordinary means of the banks were probably equal to their liabilities; but the inability of their debtors, in consequence of their imprudence and understocking, crippled these institutions, and brought on the calamity of a suspension of specie payments—an evil which, while it continues, will blight every effort of enterprise and industry.

The amount of specie within the control of the banks of the country was equal to their wants, greater than it has been in many instances and at many times, but unsafe and imprudent men obtained access to their resources; not that I mean to censure the managers of the moneyed institutions more than I would individuals, and corporations, and for every body was infected with the mania of speculation; the whole atmosphere of the business world was filled with it. It drove people to the pine forests of Maine, to the townships on the Gulf of Mexico, to every stream and river, through the whole Republic, to the new cities of the West, and to engagements in manufactures, mechanic arts, and discoveries of all kinds, in most instances lamentably unsuccessful.

My colleague objects that the bill is deceptive; that under the guise of authorizing an issue of Treasury notes, it effects a loan. It undoubtedly is an use of the credit of the country, to obtain means of extinguishing some of its liabilities, and in that sense is a loan. But there is no deception about it. Notes payable are never issued in money transaction, excepting for the purpose of substituting credit for money, or promising it, and therefore acting in a way directly or indirectly operate as a negotiation for a loan. What difference does it make as to the matter of loan. What difference does it make whether one person borrowing, whether the money be obtained by one person of a third, and paid to a second one, or the note be given directly to the second person? In both cases, it is ultimately a loan to the community. Now, sir, as Treasury notes, money can be issued for no other purpose than to procure notes or money on the credit of the United States, the bill cannot be deceptive, because, as it can have no other object, everybody understands it.

I am in favor of the bill as it now stands, without any of the proposed amendments, particularly those which propose the sale of the bonds of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and to the striking out the provisions authorizing the Secretary to pay interest, when, in his opinion, the good of the country may require it. Certainly, it appears to me, that there can be no possible objection to it, that it will guard against the possibility of, at least provision. It is not a strong probability, that they will be at any considerable discount, under ordinary circumstances. But we all know the nice calculations of dealers in money; and I should be exceedingly sorry to hear the cry which has so frequently sounded in our ears of depreciated currency, applied to any of the issues of the Government.

I have confined myself strictly to the consideration of the bill now before the House, which appears to me to be absolutely necessary, that it is almost a matter of course that so much time should have been employed in discussing it. It is called for by the government, to enable

them to comply with the requisitions of the public, and it is required by the people, as being the best mode by which their interests can be subserved.

The other bills before the House for deferring the payment of the bonds due from merchants and granting additional credit, as well as giving a credit on cash duties, is universally conceded will pass, and I trust with few dissenting voices. For one, I feel strongly disposed to afford every facility and practice every forbearance, which the most liberal legislation will warrant; and it would seem that the administration, whose friends are so generally in favor of this forbearing course, and who are so willing to grant every indulgence to those who have the funds of the Government directly in their possession, or indirectly by want of punctuality in their own obligations and liabilities, should not be unnecessarily embarrassed in their measures, but should be met in a kind spirit by their opponents.

I have no fears in common with some gentlemen, that the issue of a limited amount of Treasury notes, for the present relief of the immediate wants of the Treasury, involves any objectionable principle. No apprehension was felt when the issue to a very great amount was made during the war with England, and it appears to me, that the imagination must be exceedingly active which can discover danger in this simple process of anticipating the future means of the Treasury by a convenient and beneficial financial operation.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1837.

WARD MEETINGS—ATTENTION!

THE DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF WARD 1, are requested to meet at the Elliott School House, at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing six individuals to compose a Ward Committee:

OF WARD 2, at the Hancock S. House, same time;
OF WARD 3, do. Gun House, do.
OF WARD 4, do. Concert Hall, do.
OF WARD 5, do. Ward Room, do.
OF WARD 6, do. Ward Room, do.
OF WARD 7, do. Concert Hall, do.
OF WARD 8, do. Fenno's Coffee House, do.
OF WARD 9, do. San Tavern, do.
OF WARD 10, do. Ward Room, East st. do.
OF WARD 11, do. Ward Room, Com. st. do.
OF WARD 12, do. Ward Room, do.
OF S. BOSTON, do. Pulaski House, do.
OF E. BOSTON, do. Mech. Hotel, Wednesday, do.
OF CHELSEA, do. Taft's, do.

Per order of the County Committee.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.

S. J. THOMAS, Secretary.

Mr. Parmenter's Speech upon the Sub-Treasury bill will be found upon the First Page. The Atlas of yesterday brought out Mr. Fletcher's, upon the same subject. Notwithstanding the great praise that has been awarded to the speech of Mr. Fletcher by his political friends, we place Mr. Parmenter's in comparison, with confidence and pride. The true and faithful representative of the democracy of Middlesex has combined mental genius and argumentative power of no ordinary qualities, in the elucidation of his subject.

The last news we have from Congress brings the proceedings of the House up to 9 o'clock on Friday night, when the Treasury bill was under discussion. There was some pretty sharp shooting between Messrs. Cambreleng and Hoffman. We trust that the friends of the Sub-Treasury Bill will persist in their efforts to get it through at this session—the country expects its passage, wishes it, requires it. If the federalists can stare it off they will—but we hope and believe that it is a law of the land before this.

The paragraph quoted from the Post by the Portland Advertiser, or Portland Gazette, or whatever it calls itself, to sustain its assertion that we said the Governor and Council of Maine had counted the votes and declared that Mr. Kent had not been chosen, by no means proves any such thing. We simply stated that the Executive Council was convened in Augusta on a certain day—we did not pretend to know for what purpose the Council met, nor did we attempt to tell what they did—we said nothing about their counting votes, or anything of the kind: we asserted two facts—viz:

1. That the Gospel Banner informed us that "the Executive Council convened at Augusta on Monday."
2. That the Gospel Banner republished the same return of votes for governor that appeared in the Age of a previous date.

This was all we said—and out of this the Portland Gazette, alias Advertiser, affirmed that we declared that the Governor and Council had counted the votes cast for Chief Magistrate of Maine, and decided that Kent was not elected! A bald lie—originating either in the stupidity or knavery of the Advertiser—the two ingredients of which it is entirely composed.

The President has done himself more credit with the public, by his two hundred dollar present, to the poet Woodworth, than if he had vetoed a dozen bank charters.—N. Y. Paper.

Printers should remember this, for Woodworth is a regular typo. So here's a health to Martin Van Buren, for his generosity to the Printer Poet, and may every descendant of old Faust be content to the old shoe, who went join in drinking it.

The Louisiana Advertiser relates an instance of genuine charity on the part of a Mrs. Blanc, of New Orleans. This benevolent lady made a visit to the Orphan Asylum for boys in that city and selected twelve of the worst clothed inmates, and had them conveyed to her residence, where she and her daughters took measures for providing them with a supply of comfortable clothing, &c.

There is a fellow in New York, who is in the habit of lodging one night only at a house, and stealing his fellow boarders' trousers, and landlady's spoons, and absconding in the morning. He has never been known to take any other garment but trousers, or purloin any other goods except spoons.

Hazardous.—The editor of a New York paper dares the keepers of some gambling houses there to attempt to bribe him not to expose them. We wouldn't venture to offer a bribe to a New York printer, for fear he would take it.

Whiskey has fallen to 29 cents a gallon at the Westward. Grand news this for whig candidates, of the Thrall stamp, who try to buy voters "like cattle in the market" with the "critter."

The gentleman in Bangor, who has written to us on the subject, is informed that the inquiry in the Post had no reference to him.

A meeting of the Lignum Vite Club will be held this day, at 4 o'clock.

Brown's Almanack and Pocket Memorandum, for 1838, is a neat concern. Muzzey sells it.

Fanny Wright is lecturing in New York—audiences sit.

A man attacked a whale in an Irish harbour and killed him with a crowbar!

The Washington Light Infantry will dine at the Lafayette Hotel at 4 P. M. this day.

We learn from the Daily Advertiser that a Report from the Water Commissioners may be expected soon.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Trial of the Rioters, who assaulted the Montgomery Guards, Sept. 12th, 1837.—There is but one indictment, and the names of the Prisoners arraigned upon it for trial, are—

THOMAS TUCKER, a Teamster, aged 20 years
THOMAS J. BROWN, a Cook, " 20 "
BENJAMIN YOUNG, a Rigger, " 20 "
JOSEPH PIERCE, a Carpenter, " 21 "

COUNSEL.—Samuel D. Parker, for the Government; George W. Phillips, for Tucker and Brown; John C. Park, for Young and William Brigham, for Pierce.

JURORS.—Henry Cutler, Foreman; Timothy Ashley, Benjamin Brown, Charles Cook, William Cook, Joseph Cotton, James Clark, Dexter Reeves, Edward Craft, Gilman Davis, Andrew S. Dorr, Jr., and John C. Edgely.

Mr. Parker, in opening the case against the Prisoners, made the following interesting, appropriate, and energetic remarks:—

"May it please your Honor, and Gentlemen of the Jury—The Defendants now at the bar are charged with a Riot, which is not expressly a statute offence, though the statute prescribes the mode in which a riot may be suppressed, by the Police or by calling out the military, &c., but though no statute defines a Riot, every body knows what in fact a riot is, and that it is an enormous offence, since it sometimes borders on high treason, and sets all government, law, justice, and right, at defiance. Riots are the evils of this age; there is a frequent disposition manifested to set up private inclinations and prejudices, personal, individual, self-will, above public law. This is very anti-republican. If the will of the majority is the cardinal principle of a democratic government, and that will is published and authenticated in a public law, made and enacted according to the Constitution, then all opposition and resistance to that will of the majority is anti-republican. Riots, therefore, are the greatest enemies of republics, the most despotic bodies, the most tyrannical of all powerful agents. They assume to be above all law, and to be irresponsible. The greatest mob must necessarily be composed out of a small portion of the whole people, and when they nullify the general law, it is the act of a few against the will of the majority, and thus becomes anti-republican, and destructive of civil government. This political evil is augmented by the common course of mobs, which is, to violate all the principles and forms of law and to prostrate all the rights of the persons attacked, in order to gratify the vindictive feelings arising from that prejudice. For centuries, therefore, in all good governments, and always by the common law of this Commonwealth, mobs have been discountenanced, and riots have been punishable; and when they cease to be discountenanced and punished, then government, and constitutions, and law, and liberty, will cease to exist. If the admirable and truly republican institutions of our far-famed country are to be preserved, their safety will depend upon the restraining of riots and mobs. If such lawless outrages be not restrained, it is usual to see murder, arson, robbery, plunder, and indiscriminate ruin and destruction accompany their progress. All things are thereby reduced to an anarchical state of nature. We have to lament that the good name of our city and vicinity has been tarnished by mobs. The baneful fires which illuminated the midnight sky and burnt the peaceful mansions of Mount Benedict, and the wide-spread havoc and desolation which afterwards invaded and depopulated the more humble homes in Broad street, have been themes of reproach against us in all civilized lands.

When we consider how feeble the laws have proved themselves to be in bringing the perpetrators of these high crimes to justice, even those who since their acquittal have acknowledged the crime, has it not become a duty to impress on public opinion, that source and controller of the laws, and of all public action, the necessity of checking mobs and riots in the bud, to discountenance them as wicked and dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and to punish them whenever the evidence is clear against the guilty? I think no true republican, no lover of his country, no friend to the rights of man, no good citizen, can doubt this; and it is in the discharge of this high duty that we are assembled in this hall of justice, this day. We are called upon by the grand inquest to investigate a riot—to try a mob—to bring to justice and punish those who can be proved to be guilty of unprovoked, disgraceful and cruel outrages. Some persons saw in the transactions of the twelfth of September set out in this indictment, manifestations of the same prejudice which kindled the destructive torch at the convent, and ripped up the feather beds and destroyed the houses and their contents in Broad street. I deem it wholly unnecessary to establish this fact, in this trial, because it ought not to have any influence on your minds in making up a verdict on the evidence. Whether it be the same prejudice, or different, the conduct of those who assaulted the Montgomery Guards cannot be defended. They have added another disgraceful stigma on our metropolis. It will be proved to you, that that military company gave no provocation—that they were lawfully organized—their officers constitutionally commissioned, and ever conducted themselves, both officers, subalterns and privates, as good citizens and good soldiers. Yet they were cruelly and brutally injured. Why should they be attacked, insulted, abused, and wounded? Why should they be treated as enemies and outlaws? Was it because they were descendants of Irishmen, and had in their veins some drops of the spicy and sparkling blood, which in the Emerald Isle of their forefathers had elevated many of their countrymen to the highest pinnacles of human glory?

Gentlemen, the prejudice against Irishmen is daily vanishing. Did Irish blood render the Hero of New Orleans, less popular? or prevent his twice being elected the Chief Magistrate of this vast Republic? Did Irish blood prevent the rewards of merit and talents from pressing from all quarters on the celebrated Emmet in the commercial emporium of this country? Does Irish blood diminish our respect for the virtues of the humble class of Irishmen in our own city? They have virtues, and no more faults than other people. What says a disinterested foreigner who was among us ten years? And who will controvert his testimony?

"The Irish in Boston are a remarkably orderly people." (This is a quotation from the sixty-third page of "The Americans" by Mr. Grund, a recent celebrated publication.)

If there is nothing, then, in Irish blood which ought to subject persons to being mobbed, is there anything in the supposed religion? Do we not live in a country where different religious sects are tolerated, and all denominations protected by our Constitution? Do those deserve to be mobbed, who adhere to the religious tenets of Fenelon, Lafayette, Matignon, Cheverus, and a host of other most excellent men? Is not at this moment the highest judicial officer in the United States, a Catholic? The prejudices which would mob a Catholic soldier on account of his religious creed would invade the Bench of the Supreme Court, and affect its presiding Judge from the Bench of Justice. But this company is not composed exclusively of Catholics. The officer most injured—Lieut. McKay, is a Protestant, and there are other Protestants in the corps, thus clearly showing that there is no Religious Test required for admission.

Is it the name of this company which subjects them to insult? The name of Montgomery is a "clarum et venerabile nomen,"—a name which every patriotic American has been taught to esteem. It stands high on the list of fame by the side of Washington, Gates, Kosciuszko, Lafayette, Pulaski, Steuben, and other heroes of the revolutionary war. But a few days since, Gentlemen, in the most celebrated street of the most populous city of these United States, upon the exterior front wall of one of its most splendid and ornamented churches, I beheld a monument and inscription, & reading, that by order of Congress, passed on the 26th January, 1776, that monument was erected to perpetuate the memory of the patriotism, conduct, enterprise, and perseverance of Major General RICHARD MONTGOMERY; and beneath that monument was the inscription, certifying that the state of New York caused his remains to be removed from Quebec, 8th July, 1818, and deposited in that conspicuous marble mausoleum, which is erected in front of St. Paul's church, Broadway, city of New York. Can then that name be cause of dislike and reproach, which the Congress of 1776, that celebrated assembly of Revolutionary Patriots, and the Empire State both delighted to honor?

While Washington Light Infantry, Lafayette Guards, Pulaski Guards, Wins or Blues, &c., are honorable names, can Montgomery Guards be a disgraceful or improper title? If, then, there was nothing in their blood, nothing in their religion, nothing in their name, which could or ought to subject them to insult and attack, was there anything in their conduct? Gentlemen, if these, who are stigmatized as Irish soldiers, had not had far more forbearance than British soldiers, would not the tragedy of the fatal fifth of March have been acted over again in the streets of Boston on the twelfth of September? To such a remarkable extent was forbearance carried on that day by these injured men, that instead of acting upon the soldier's maxim—indeed the chivalrous Irishman's maxim all the world over, to take no insult—I believe it will appear in evidence, that the officers of this company in their most trying situation, urged their men to act upon the opposite Christian maxim, and gave positive orders "to receive all insults, and to give none;" a maxim difficult for men to act upon at any time, but most difficult when smarting under provoked and brutal attacks, with fire-arms and implements of retaliation and revenge in their hands.

I cannot believe any man will stand up here, or elsewhere, to justify the vulgar and shameful outrages which are set out in this indictment. That will not be the line of defence. It will probably be, that the individuals now on trial were not the perpetrators of that outrage; and after some general testimony is put in, I shall direct your attention to the particular evidence incriminating each individual who stands here for your judgment.

Perhaps some one may say that this Company ought not to have been commissioned; that its charter is objectionable! Suppose this to be true, does the fault lie on the privates of that Company, and subject them to be beaten? No, Gentlemen, look higher, to those who had the power to charter the Company? And are they to be mobbed and pelted, for exercising their judgment and discretion? But I do not grant they have done wrong. Were it proper, in this place, many arguments might be urged in vindication of the measure. But it belongs not to us to discuss it here. I may, nevertheless, be allowed to say, that I see nothing objectionable in the granting or form of the Charter, which I hold in my hand; nothing objectionable in the Preamble, Constitution, Resolutions, and Bye Laws of the Military Company.

As to the Charter, it was granted on a Petition, and the Order of the Executive Council records that "THE OBJECT OF THE PETITIONERS" was approved by Amasa G. Smith, Colonel of said Regiment of Light Infantry, by Josiah L. C. Ames, Brigadier General of the Third Brigade, and by E. W. Bradley, Major General of the First Division. Where can we look for higher approbation than this? And the Committee of the Executive Council certify to the Commander in Chief, that, in their opinion, "the public service would be promoted by granting the prayer of the Petition." There is nothing objectionable in the provisions in the Charter, which are two:—1. They shall not be organized until fifty-five persons, being citizens of the United States, and residents within the limits of the Third Brigade, shall be enrolled; 2. Nor unless the same be done within six months.

Their Constitution and Bye Laws resemble those of many other Companies, and no person is admissible but those who are liable to do duty by the Militia Laws of the Commonwealth; and no person is to be excluded on account of his religious or political opinions, which will be seen by the Tenth Article, as follows:—

"ART. X. Admission of Members. Sect. 1. Any citizen who may desire to join the Corps, shall be proposed in writing at any regular meeting, and referred to the Committee on Admission of Members, who shall investigate his character, and such person shall not be objected to on account of his religious or political opinions; and if approved by said Committee, shall be reported to the Company at the next meeting, and no person shall be reported who is not liable to do duty by the Militia Laws of the Commonwealth."

Their officers are elected and commissioned according to the Constitution and laws of the State. Was there anything, then, in the occasion which brought out the Montgomery Guards on the 12th September which should subject them to insult? They received Military Orders, which by the laws of the land they were bound to obey. The same Division, Brigade, and Regimental Orders, which called into the training field every other Company which went on to the Common on that day, brought them out; and their conduct under those orders did not suffer in comparison with that of any other corps, whoever they may be, and however they may arrogate to themselves superior merit. They were guilty of no disobedience, no insubordination, no desertion from the field of duty. Their behavior on that most trying occasion has been the theme of universal praise.

I shall now place before you the Charter of the Company, its Roll, the Commissions of its Officers, and its Constitution and Bye Laws. I will then read the Division, Brigade, and Regimental Orders for Inspection and Review on the 12th September. Next I will prove, generally, the insults and outrages upon them, and lastly, lay before you such testimony as I can, to prove the individual guilt of the four persons now on trial.

About twenty witnesses were called, and each one of the Prisoners was identified as participating in the Riot, by members of the Guards, and by Americans, not members. The trial proceeded very awkwardly on account of the number of cross-examining counsel, for the Defence. At noon, Mr. Park, abandoned Young's case as hopeless; and in the afternoon, the testimony against Tucker and Brown was materially strengthened by the evidence of Richard M. Berry, Esq., and Constable Pratt. Mr. John White also testified to a threat uttered by Pierce early in the day.

The examination of witnesses for the Defence will commence this morning.

Murder Trial.—David Anderson, a colored man, was tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Philadelphia, last week, on a charge of having murdered Mary Wood, a colored woman, on the 14th of June last. The evidence was pretty clear that Anderson caused the death of the woman by inflicting a wound with a knife—but on the part of the defendant, an individual who was in the house at the time, testified that the wound was inflicted accidentally, while the two were up stairs—that Mary said so frequently before death, and that she did not want David punished—that he (Salters) was the only person present at the time, and that Mary and David were in perfect good humor. Several other witnesses corroborated the testimony of Salters. The Jury, however, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and Anderson was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Tremont Theatre was well filled—indeed, crowded—to see Mr. Forrest play *Othello* last evening. He was loudly applauded on his first appearance, and sustained the character throughout with energy and effect. Mrs. Barrett looked bewitchingly beautiful as *Desdemona*; her delicate and very happy delineation of the Moor's wife excited general remark and approbation. Mr. Cline's *Iago* was pretty good, but inferior to his acting in *Ion*. The remaining characters were all credibly sustained. To-night Mr. F. will play *Lear*.

Post Office, Chicopee Falls, 13th Oct. Sir.—The name of this office has been changed from Chicopee Factory, to Chicopee Falls, which I would thank you to notice.

D. M. BRYANT, P. M.

We shall publish, soon, a Review of Col. Stone's letter on Animal Magnetism.

Seventeen cases of small pox have occurred at Lowell.

The Editor of the Advocate, who is absent, and in possession of a letter written to him the 23d of September from Framingham, declining the nomination with which I was honored by the Worcester Convention, requested me to suspend the publication of that letter till his return, which was expected last week.

The return of Mr. Hallett being somewhat uncertain, I feel it to be a duty to the party, not to wait for the power to publish the letter containing my reasons for declining, and thus to shorten, improperly, the time necessary for a new selection, but to say explicitly, that I have no sufficient reason to revoke my determination.

I am impelled to this course by a sense of propriety, seeing my name on the papers as a candidate, while the election is so near at hand.

I will only add, that I had authorized a friend, who I supposed to be a member, to withdraw my name at the Convention.

WM. FOSTER.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, held on Friday afternoon, Dr. James Jackson, resigned the situation of a Physician of the institution, which he has held since its first establishment, and Dr. Enoch Hale was elected his successor.

Harvard University, Cambridge.—Order of Performances, for exhibition, this day, October, 17, 1837.

1. A Latin Oration. "De Virorum Illustrium Exemplis." Amos Smith, Boston.
2. An English Version. "Extract from Tacitus' 'De Oratoribus Dialogus.'" Samuel Elliot Guild, Boston.
3. A Greek Dialogue. "Tynbarus and Hegio." Moses Davis, Barnard, Vt.; Nathaniel Holmes Morison, Peterborough, N. H.
4. A Conference. "Ancient Epics, considered as Pictures of Manners, as Proofs of Genius, or as Sources of Entertainment." Nicholas Arthur Clarke, Exeter, N. H.; James Russell Lowell, Boston; William Ezra Worthen, Lowell.
5. A Greek Version. "Extract from Mr. Windham's Speech on the Peace of Amiens." Francis Brown Hayes, South Berwick, Me.

6. A Colloquy. "Attachment to Party, as a Ground of Action for an Upright Politician." Edward Augustus Renouf, Boston; William Cutter Tenney, Newmarket, N. H.

7. A Latin Dialogue. "Catinus and Aurelius." Frederick Howard, Boston; Bela Farwell Jacobs, Cambridge.

8. A Forensic. "Whether we should abstain from publishing the Truth, from a Fear lest the World be not prepared to receive it." James Ivers Trecothick Coolidge, Boston; Charles Woodman Scates, Dover, N. H.

9. A Latin Version. "Edvardi Evereti Orationes apud Societatem P. B. K. habitae Para." Samuel Elliot, Cambridge.

10. An English Version. "Extract from the Oration of Dinarchus against Demosthenes." Francis Parkman Hurd, Exeter, N. H.

11. A Dissertation. "The Influence of Fashion on our Moral Judgements." Benjamin Franklin Atkins, Boston.

12. Mathematical Exercises. "The two Theories of Electricity." William Parsons Atkinson, Boston. "The Theory of Descartes and Others, that a celestial Ether pervades the Planetary Regions." Rufus Ellis, Boston. "The Development of Functions." Nathan Hale, Boston. "The Singular Points of Curved Lines." George Warren Lippitt, Providence, R. I. "The History of Telescopical Glasses." Jonathan Newell, Stow. "Faradays' Experimental Researches in Electricity." Elijah Wyman Stearns, Bedford.

13. An English Oration. "Criticism." Henry Lawrence Eastis, Charleston, S. C.

On officer on a field day happened to be thrown from his horse, and as he lay sprawling on the ground, said to a friend who ran to his assistance. "I thought I had improved in my riding, but I find I have fallen off."

Untwisting.—Josiah Twist, of New Jersey, represents to the public that his wife Mary has deserted his bed and board.

An unsuspecting young woman, left alone in this world of temptation with fifty thousand dollars, is a very interesting object.—Detroit Post.

IMPORTATIONS.
LIVERPOOL. Ship Norman—55 tons sheathing copper, 4 bales worsted yarn, 1 case plated ware, 2 cases carpeting, 263 tons iron, 334 do sheet do, 7 do rod do, 200 tons canal coal, 50 do ore do, 403 sacks flax, 10 cases 8 bales mule, 161 cases 12 bales earthen ware, 3 cases castings, 2 do nails, 9 do hollow ware, 7 bags rivets, 15 casks 1 crate hard ware.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Tuesday, Oct. 17.

Rises.	Sets.	Moon.	Rises.	High Water.
h6 14m	h5 18m	h7 23m pm		h 1 58m

BOSTON MORNING POST MARINE JOURNAL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.

ARRIVED.
Ship Norman, Wood, Liverpool, Sept 4. Sailed in co with ships Britannia, for Savannah; Alfred, New York; and Tallahassee, for New Orleans. Oct 4, lat 40 47, lon 40 40, passed ship Silvio D. Grasse for New York; 14th, lat 42, lon 68, spoke Sch Cordova, fm Grand Bank for Kingston.

Brig Boston, Crowell, Baltimore.
Brig Palm Snow, Philadelphia.
Brig Lodi, Garden, Philadelphia.
Br Sch Freetown, Stanwood, Yarmouth.
Br Sch Temperance, Spinney, Argyle.

Br Sch Wave, McDermott, Digby.
Br Sch Corro, Crockett, City Point.
Br Sch Doston, Hallett, New York.
Br Sch Glide, Chase, New York.
Br Sch Mail, Loring, New York.
Br Sch Fancy, Chase, New York.
Br Sch Tremont, Reed, New York.
Br Sch Wankleson, Crowell, New York.
Br Sch Salem, Eldridge, New York.
Br Sch Franklin, New York.

Br Sch President, Douglas, New York.
Br Sch Richard Taylor, Crocker, New York.
Br Sch Albany, Scudder, Albany.
Br Sch Onondaga, Scudder, Albany.
Br Sch Deposit, Drakwater, Kingston, N.Y.
Br Sch Miles, Nickerson, Dighton.
Br Sch Emblem, Kelly, Norwich.
Br Sch Despatch, Nickerson, Providence.

Br Sch Watchman, Buckman, North Yarmouth.
Br Sch Arannah, Hulchins, Cape Porpoise.
Br Sch Warsaw, Godfrey, New York.
Br Sch P. W. Lott, Linnell, Albany and Nantucket.
Br Sch Joas & Lucy, Delano, New Bedford.

Below, a bright waltz signal for a brig.

CLEARED.
Ships Charlotte, Sam Gore, Batavia and Canton; Wm Goddard, Smith, New Orleans; brig Silvio, Chase, Havana; Colombe, (of Lyons), in co of Boston; Wm Wish, Nassau, N.Y.; Abm Thron, Johnson, Digby; Clarion, Amer, Albany; Hope & Esther, Nickerson, do; Pequod, Baker, New York; Medomak, Winschenbauch, Wadsworth, do; sloop Pomona, Pease, New Bedford.

Br Sch Saturday, Sch Carolina, Stephen Lemist, New Orleans; bark Cosack, Clark, Picton.

FOREIGN PORTS.
At Marselles, Aug 22, Gange, Brown, fm Gibraltar; Plato, Tubas, Antwerp.

Arr at Havre, 8th, Bolivar, Pemberton, New Orleans.
Arr at Liverpool, Sept 5, Independence, Nye, New York; 7th, Oxford, Babburne, do; Republic, do; 10th, Vincennes, Harris, do; 11th, Arab, Marshall, New Orleans. Cleared outwards 15th, St Cloud, Colburn, Cadiz. Sailed 7th, Garrick, New York.

Adv 14th, Robt Morris, for Havana, Oct 5; Ruthelia, for N Orleans; Mozart, do Sept 17; Caroline Augusta, New York; Republic, do 20th; Saxton, do 21st; John J. Jencks, Janvry, New Orleans; Caravan, Nichols, Boston; Victorin, Candier, Charleston.

Arr at Gravesend, 11th, Toronto, Griswold, New York.
At Cronstadt, Aug 31, Wallace, Thaxter, for Boston.
Arr at Cronstadt, 27th, Ann, Richardson, Boston; Logan, Fellows, Matanzas.

Off the Wight, 11th, Alexandria, Turner, New Orleans for Amsterdam.

At Rotterdam, 12th, Hollander, Kelly, 29 days fm Boston, arr 3d—would sail for Boston 20th.

Arr at Salseds, 8th, Grotius, Tage, Havre; 9th, Emperor, Claes, do.

Exit outwards at London, 28th, Caledonia, New Orleans; Neptune, Hills, do; 13th, Ontario, New York.
At Daumouth, 7th, Potomac, Baxter, New York.

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.
SALEM. Oct 14—Cld Izette, Hall, S Atlantic and Indian Ocean.
PORTLAND. Oct 14—Cld Jacob Pennell, Martin, New Orleans; David Pratt, Pratt, St Thomas.

Sailed fm N Yarmouth, 13th, new brig Star, Mitchell, to basco; Helen Maria, Wilmington, NC.

BANGOR. Oct 13—Arr Simbad, Nantucket, and Albert, fm Boston.

RENEBUNK, Oct 11—Arr Ploughboy, and Moro, Boston. Sailed 7th, Ponca, Davis, Porto Rico.

NEW BEDFORD. Oct 14—Arr William, Gibbs, Boston. Sailed Duke of Cambridge, for Bremen; 15th, Frances, Wing Boston.

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In Hampton Roads, 3d, Virginia, King, fm Mobile, bound to Philadelphia, put in for men, crew being sick.
Br Sch H. B. H. Oct 13—Cld Sabina, Johnson, Pernambuco. At City Point, Ch. Economy, Baltimore, to lead four for SAVANNAH, Oct 6—Arr New Jersey, Dickson, and Choc-taw, Foster, Boston.

BELL'S SELECT LIBRARY. for October.—Consists of the Elements of Surgery, and nineteen other works on the Medical and Physical Sciences, under the editorial control of Dr Bell, continues to advance in interest and popularity. We are assured by many of our medical friends that the best professional gentleman can get in this way in one year, or the land of being a Saturday.

Published by O. H. BROADBENT & CO., 147 Washington street.

HAWES SCHOOL ADDRESS.—An Address delivered before the Hawes Juvenile Association for the suppression of Profanity, at the Public Anti-Slavery Exhibition of the male department of the Hawes School, Wednesday, August 22, 1837, by George A. Stevens, with the Constitution of the H. J. A., and a list of the members annexed. Published this day at the Literary Rooms, 121 Washington street.

WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.

BLACKING! BLACKING!—H. B.

Pen Wm rev
Allen Isaac rev
Allen Alex F
Alby Frank
Alexander Jas
Aley Jane
Adams Danl T
Adams Jas
Adams Wm
Adams Wm
Albert Hannah S
Albert John H
Algate Abigail
Algie Godfrey J
Algren John F
Allen Ewl S
Averell Wm V
Andrews Chas E
Anderson Etha
Anderson Wm
Anderson Jacob E
Atkins Andrew
Atkinson Michael
Atwell Wm G
Auburn Mary
Aubens Michael
Appleton G
Ayers Elizabeth
Aulhe Olive
Aureddo S D A F De
Avery Nancy W
Aiken Jan
Arnold Wm E
Ames Israel
Ames Saml T
Ames Winslow
Blaisdell Louisa
Blissell Moses
Bates Martha
Bates Charlotte
Bates Jas
Bates A
Baldwin Lucy
Baldwin Ewd
Baker W P & N
Baker D D L
Baker Wm
Baker Stephen
Barnes Deborah or Caroline
Barnes Ben
Barker Wm
Barker Joseph
Barnard Palmonzo
Blanchard Simon
Blanchard Abigail
Barstow Fred
Brazg Lha C
Barley K
Barford Wm P
Brackett Anson dr
Blackburn John Jr
Blaney Franklin W
Ball H amsh
Babbitt Saml
Balford Alexr K
Bachelier John
Barnard Baylies
Basse Gustavus
Banner Nancy
Baxter Sophia A
Bragdon Jos
Buteman Chas C
Bacon Francis W
Bang Jacob N
Bary Jas
Bible Chas II
Bartlett Mary A
Bend Nancy
Beahmy Chas
Beckwith Sarah
Beuten John
Benson Abigail
Benn Aaron H
Benjamin Hannah
Benjamin Wm
Beal Joseph S
Bell Abigail
Bell Danl P
Bernard Charlotte E
Bryant Jos II
Bryant Timothy Jr
Bryant David
Bryant Thos J
Bryant Saml
Bryant Joseph P
Britten Simon
Brigham E W
Bridley Saml S
Blinn Sarah
Brigham Rebecca
Bristol Elizabeth
Briel Henry
Bynes Wm
Bigelow Josiah
Bicknell Wm A
Biggs Harry
Blodgett Geo W
Bolt Stacy E
Bowen Judith
Bowring Jas
Bowman Henry II & Co
Boyle Lucy
Boyd Jas P
Bourne Mr
Brooks Alex B
Brooks Isaac E
Brown Jennie
Brown C
Brown Elizabeth
Brown Henry
Brown Frederick
Brown Elizabeth F
Brown Sophia M
Brown Steph
Brown Mary
Brown Geo W
Brown Jos
Bughie Hiram
Bundy Ann V
Burke Wm
Burkham Lois S
Burt Mariah G
Buzzei Ezekiel F
Buzzell Wm
Burman Ewd
Burman Hannah
Burr Richard
Burbank Sam S
Bruce no N
Bruce Geo
Brence David
Boroughs Jos E
Burtonas Elias E
C
Ceverly Philip
Caverly Francis
Clapp Francis
Clapp S ml Jr
Carrall Jared
Carroll Ann
Carroll Maurice
Chandler Mary mae
Chandler Chas B
Chandler sen
Carleton Lacc
Carleton Joe G W 15
Carlton Sarah
Clark Geo
Clark Elizabeth W
Clark Jno
Clark Steph
Clark Jno II
Clark Lucy M
Crappam John
Chapman Jacob P
Carr Saml F
Canady Jas esq
Cary Alfred
Carlsle Danl
Callahan Jas capt
Cass Ann
Cassano Elizabeth
Carlsle Jas
Cambridge Elmer D
Caver Wm E
Canney Clement
Chay Sarah P
Caver Clement
Crafts Ebene
Caldwell Wm
Craig Danl H
Cargill Arletta
Capron Amasa
Clay Jan
Cladon Aaron W
Cockleow Jas
Garroll Sylvester
Clary Ann M
Cleveland Horace W
Clement Wm
Clement Delia D
Childs Chas W
Clifford Abigail
Childs Nancy
Child Abner Jr
Child Ben G
Coe Leonard
Cole Martha
Cole Geo W
Coxed Jose
Coe Mgr
Coles John
Coles Rita
Cotten Sarah Mrs
Cotton Parassada
Cottrell Wm
Cottrell Susan cant
Cross C C
Cross Sarah L
Coleman Benj dr
Colburn Franklin
Colburn Chas H
Collins Horace II
Crown Josh
Cogswell Pearson
Crosby Otis E
Copp Jas M
Conners Chas J
Choute E D
Coby Moses
Cobb Simon gen
Coledge Emerson
Conant Mary A
Conant Danl W
Cochran Ann
Cronker Sophronia
Crockett Geo K
Crogan Dennis
Cuthbert Lawrence
Cox ny Wm
Cooley Wm
Conlay Francis
Common Edward
Cutting Jas
Cutting Reuben H
Cunningham Kirk
Cunningham Margaret
Cunningham Susan
Curtis B capt
Curtis Adam & Co
Carter Geo J
Currier J B
Currier Francis G
Cutler Sarah M
Cummings Louisa G
Culbert Martha Ann
Churchill Jos L capt
Curry Jesse P
Chubb Walter
Cushing Jacob
D
Dakin S D
Danforth Laura Jane
Dane P O
Damien Alfonso H
Dalton Mr Court at
Dogsbury Frederic
Dodge Benj
Dona Henry F
Davis Noah F
Davis G N
Davis Chas D
Dauforth Franklin
Draper Geo A
Draper Edwin
Drew Benj Jr
Drew Mary miss
Delmo Abigail
Devlin Dennis
Demorenavie Rachel
Deen John
Demming H C
Dee Sarah H
Deluce John South Boston
Dewing Benj M
Denton Rebecca
Dunsmen Thetiam K
Delaney Wm
Dennett Philip
Derby Jas
Deborah Jeremiah
De Lewis E S
Dixon John H
Dixon Maria A
Diblee Wm V
Dix D L miss
Dickinson F J
Dickinson John
Dickson Mary mrs
Dickysso Eliza
Doyle Edward
Doyle Lydia
Douglas Jos E L
Douglas Rebecca
Doe Eljah
Downes Susan
Dow Danl
Dodge Peter S
Doherty Dan
Dodson Margaret
Dolan Owen
Donahoe John
Dozier Chas
Durivago Francis A
Dargin Lydia
Dagan Michl
Durant Tyos
Dunlap Hor-co
Dudley S C
Dupe Sarah P
E
Evans Geo
Evans Alanzo II
Emery Sophia E
Emery Freeman
Eynua L mona
Eveque L
Elliot & Sawyer
Elliot Abigail
Elliot Gardner
Eaton Eliza
Eaton John W
Eaton Saml P
Eaton Martha
Eaton Elizabeth
Eaton Abigail R
Elliott Lot
Eveleth Oliver
Edmonds John capt
Elder Adelbert
Edlman Hannah
Ellison Eliza A
Emmers Mary
Ever Ellbridge G
Eager John
Eames Lutha
Emerson Bethiah
Eagers Wm
Edes Agnes
F
Francis Eddy
Francis Fanny W
Frighin & Bates
Fragin John
Farrei John A
Farrier J mrs
Fairbank Geo
Fairbanks J Loring
Faubus Love H
Fales Idwll G
Fay Sophia
Fales Sophia
Fairchild Stephen
Flagg Lucias
Fletcher J Jerome
Fletcher Richd F
Fletcher Calvin & co
Fletcher Anthony S
Frensch M
Frensch M
Frensch B enzer
Frensch Mary G
Frensch Saml J
Frensch Adeline D
Frensch Rachel
Frensch Everett
Frensch Benj
Fernald Saml
Fernald John C
Foornall Geo G
Finn Austin Jr
Fergusson Matthew
Fessenden A E
Fellows J B
Fenner Al heas
Freeman Frank
Fisher C Jr
Fisher Andrew
Fisher Nathl
Fisher P miss
Fisher Hannah
Fisher & Nercross
Flint J P
Flint Peter
Fish Frances
Fish M
Fillebrown Sarah A
Field Benj F
Folsom Harriet
Folsom J B
Fowler John P
Fowler John P
Foster Sophronia
Foster Jeremiah
Foster John M
Foster Mary M
Foster John M
Frothingham & Cross
Foley Henry
Fowle Geo M & co
Foss Stephen L
Ford John P
Forsur Sarah
Furbush Mary Ann
Furbush Gardl
G
Gay Leola B
Gay Moses
Grandpitham Steph
Graham Antonio
Graham Alden
Graham Mercy Ann
Graham Jno
Gadner Susan M
Gang Geo W

Fanny Keat
 Gray Sarah M
 Gray Lucy Mrs
 Gray Elizabeth
 Green Thos
 Green Pat
 Green Henry J
 Green Rose
 George Masentosh W
 George L J
 Greenland Jno B
 Geary Pat
 Greenleaf Daniel
 Gerrat Thos B
 Gernachy Pat
 Greenough Sophia F
 Gilman Maria C
 Gilman Louisa
 Gilman Phillip
 Gay Nancy
 Gillblustove Louisa
 Griffin Hopkin
 Gill Michael
 Giles Reuben
 Gilberts Mary Mrs
 Griswold Amelia
 Gould Jas
 Gould David
 Gould Salma
 Griffin Nathan G
 Gidding John P
 Goodrich Frd
 Gwee Jno C
 Goodnow Elias R
 Guilan W B
 Gorey Edw'd
 Guilleit Artemus
 H
 Hall Ezekiel
 Hall Betsey A
 Hall Mary Ann
 Hall Joseph W
 Harden Maria
 Halbrook Aaron
 Halbrook Eliza S
 Halbrook Jas
 Howard Joseph W
 Howard Mary Ann
 Holden Richard
 Holden Charlotte
 Holden Horace
 Holden & Vincent
 Holms Chas
 Holms Mary
 Holmes Mary Ann
 Holms Da-iss
 Holmes Sydney
 Hopkins Alex
 Hopkins Louisa
 Home Franklin
 Haugh Jas R
 Howe Benj W
 Haugh Jas
 Haugh Jas R
 Howe E W
 H in Jonnime
 Hoyt Wm
 Hoyt Hosea C
 Hoyt Steph
 Hoxton Jno
 Hoggins Mrs
 Hobbs R G
 Hook Dudley W
 Hort Danl
 Hoyt Polly
 Hutchins Ezra
 Hutchins Chas
 Hubbard Erastus
 Hubbard Nath H
 Hubbard Browning
 Hurd Alvin
 Hurley Elizabeth
 Huntress Orreth
 Hutchins Susau
 Humphrey Jesse
 Hutchenson Moses T
 Hunter Ann
 Hanson
 Hardy Augusta
 Hardy Geo H & co
 Hard e A W
 Hastings Wm
 Hastings J C
 Hastings Rebecca
 Harshorn Wm
 Harshorn Thos
 Hart Wm
 Hart Pat
 Hammond Chas
 Hammond Lucinda
 Hammond Abiel
 Haskell H B
 Haskell H B
 Haskell Nathl
 Harris John A
 Harris Saml D col
 Harper Jas P
 Harshorn Sams
 Haves Madison
 Harding Geo S
 Harry Mary
 Hallow Susan G
 Hale Joseph L
 Hallow John
 Hallow Amanda M
 Hallett Hendricks
 Hancock Geo & co
 Haves Andrew
 Haskins Rebecca G
 Hawkes John
 Henry Hiram H
 Henry Hiram
 Hersey Lucia A
 Hem-way Saml C
 Henry Agnes E A
 Heath & Alden
 Hartlet Geo W
 Hudson Mary
 Heald Stephen C
 Hixman Horrie M
 Hixman Charles
 Hixter T-mothy A
 Hill Jos H
 Hill Rebecca D
 Hildreth S P
 Hynes Elder
 Hinch Peter
 Hines J
 Ives Wm J
 Jackson E O L
 Jackson Robt
 Jackson Robt E
 Jacques Jas
 Jaqueth Thos
 Jennis Lucy M
 Jennings Steph
 Jarald Wm
 Jenkins Jno
 Johnson Robt
 Johnson Henry L
 Johnson Josiah
 Johnson Artemus W
 Johnson & Leepu
 Joy Emeline
 Jordan Simon
 Jordan Wm
 Jordeu Anna
 Jordan Hasten
 Jones Jeremiah
 Jones Christopher
 Jones E B
 Jones Arthur
 Jonas Wm R
 Jones John
 Jones Muri
 Jones Caroline
 K
 Knight Thos R
 Knight Jno D
 Knight Edward
 Knight John
 Knight Albert
 Kend-ll Wm
 Kendall Wm
 Kendall Alpheus
 King Cyrus W
 King Mary
 King Cyrus
 Kege-Henry
 Kyes Peais
 Kimball Sarah
 Kimball John
 Kimball Merrill
 Kingsbury Henry
 Kingsbury Augustus
 Kelly Catherine A
 Kelley Ann
 Kelley Edward
 Kelly David
 Kelly C A
 Kelly Michael
 Koman Patrick
 Kouten Ruth D
 Krump Wm C
 Krueger Faany
 L
 Lathrop W & C
 Leach Saml H
 Lawrence Lorenzo D
 Lacoste Mr
 Latham Mary J
 Lassel David P
 Leach Jno H capt
 Leaden Richard N Mrs
 Lewis Cavalier Signor
 Lancaster J E
 Laurey Sarah miss
 Lawton Geo
 Lawton Michael
 Leavitt David
 Lewis Mary Jana miss
 Leavied H D Mrs
 Lehane Wm
 Lemmon John
 Leland Jos S
 Leavitt Jos S
 Lewis Richd
 Lewis Israel
 Leonard Benas
 Leonard Hannah P Mrs
 Lyon Chas esq
 Lyford Thos
 Livermore Julius S
 Lynn & Vessey
 Littlefield John S
 Lynn Chas
 Little Jas B
 Lynch John
 Littlefield Sophia miss
 List Lewis
 Littlefield & Shaw
 Lovell J C esq
 Lord Phillip
 Lovjoy Esq
 Lo-ving Jane L
 Locke John
 Lord Wm In Oolt
 Loomis Warren
 Loring Saml
 Loring Chas J
 Lord Jos
 Lord Robt N
 Lovell Joshua B
 Low Joy Saml
 Lathrop Freeman
 Lovstaff John J
 Long Jas
 Locke Wm H
 Lord David G
 Luther Seth
 M
 Marsters Chas A
 Marlene Mary L
 Mason Lucet a
 Manley Geo B
 Marshall Hannah M A
 Massey Stephen D
 Manning John L
 Maybee Benj
 May John
 Martin Bryan
 Marshall Mary A
 Magdall Thad
 Magdall John W
 May Grant Geo
 McGrat Thos
 McIntosh Eliza
 McCarter Mary
 McDou-ld John
 McDavid Mary
 McDonald Alex
 McKane Levi
 McKendry Sarah
 McDouald Jas
 McMillen Pat
 McAnerland Hugh
 McKean Bernard
 McLaren Jas
 McBothin Edw'd
 McVey Owen
 McCrean Patk
 McKenna Andrew
 McGoughgan Biddy
 McGrillis Wm
 Mead Lucy W Mrs
 Meryman Shubal capt
 Merrill Benney miss
 Meers Mary Mrs
 Melcher Benj
 Merrill Mary A
 Mein Andrew
 Merlins Jos
 Merlins Thos
 Maryman Thos
 Marman Silas
 Marrow Abagail
 Magare Mathew
 Mitchell Bridget
 Miller Pamela G
 Mills Eliza
 Miller Geo
 Milken Susan
 Mitchell Philemon L
 Mitchell Benj
 Mink Chas
 Miller Abishia
 Mings Eliza A miss
 Morris Timothy
 Morrill Elizabeth
 Morris Chas
 Mower Amos & Co
 Morse Wm H
 Montgomery Benj
 Morton Vewel P
 Moore Jos
 Moore Cyrus esq
 Moore John L
 Morgan Parks
 Moss & Mary
 Moody Wm
 Mosley E S
 Moore Paul J
 Morrill Chas
 Morse Hannah
 Mountain Jas
 Motion Ebenr
 Morse Wm H
 Morris Richd H
 Morse John S
 Murray Robt
 Murra Ann
 Murphy Danl
 Mulligan Jas
 Mun-oll Chas A
 Mulbarian Thos
 Murdock George L
 Mongan Marcus
 Harvey Chas
 Murrledge Wm A
 Nason Elizabeth
 Nickerson John H
 Newcomb Chas
 Nevess Matilda
 Nason Louisa
 Nichols Sarah R
 Nickerson Shubal capt
 Noyes Harriet N
 Newell Jackson
 Nason Edmund
 Noyes Andrew J
 Nute Chas H
 Nimbs Nelson E
 Nutter Jason
 Newton John D
 O
 Otterson Sarah
 Oakes Edw'd
 Osmond Hannah Y miss
 Odaley Jeremiah
 Odaley Saml M
 O'Barthy Bartley
 O'Neal Francis
 Oaks Mahitable H
 Osmond James
 O'Donald John
 P
 Park Wm
 Parsons J R
 Packard Sally Mrs
 Plauder A M miss
 Pavey Greenleaf
 Parsons Israel F
 Parks Otis
 Parker John
 Parker Frances Mrs
 Pratt M. rella W miss
 Potter Robt
 Paine Thos
 Parsley Eliza A Mrs
 Patterson Adam capt
 Parkin Thos
 Pray W H
 Parker Mehtitable
 Park A G
 Partridge Vernon D
 Paine Amasa
 Phelan Benj rev
 Peck O-wille
 Peerce Solomon H
 Perry Mary A Mrs
 Perkins Horace P
 Perham B F
 Pees Bloodgood & co
 Phelps Aschel
 Perkins Wm
 Pierce Otis
 Pierce Josiah
 Peunimman John
 Pierce Chs
 Peabody Lucy
 Perry Thos P T
 Peaks Henry
 Phelps Albert S
 Presson S ml
 Perry Joseph F
 Pender Osgood
 Phillips Thauson M miss
 Pike Benj
 Pike Mahala miss
 Pike Ednah D miss
 Pitts John A
 Phillips N Gorham
 Pillsbury N
 Pillsbury O O
 Phillips, capt Harriet
 Pillsbury Joseph capt
 Prince John C
 Piper Caroline Mrs
 Piper Elbridge G
 Phillips Wm esq
 Poter Saml capt
 Poter Handel
 Powers Wm P
 Porter John
 Porter Edw'd B

[illegible]

THIS LINE of Packets have been built to run between the two cities, to sail the 1st and 15th of each month.

New Ship CHEROKEE, 415 tons, Edward Kendrick, Jr. Master.

New Ship CAROLINE, 400 tons, Joshua Harding, Master.

New Ship CHARLESTON, 375 tons, David Eldridge, Master.

New Ship COLUMBIANA, 635 tons, Geo. Baker, Master.

The above Ships are all new, of the first class, copper fastened and coppered underneath by men of great experience, and have large and elegant furnished accommodations for passengers, and a separate ladies' cabin; will be furnished with stores of the best kind, and every attention will be paid passengers to promote their comfort and convenience. The price of passage is fixed at fifty dollars. They will at all times be towed up and down the Mississippi, and the strictest punctuality observed in the time of sailing. Other first rate ships will be provided if wanted by the quantity of freight offering to enable promptness at a day's sailing.

A share of patronage is solicited, and the proprietors pledge themselves to accommodate shippers as much as possible. They will receive and forward goods by the packets, free of commissions.

The first packet will sail 1st September. For freight or passage, apply to the masters on board, at Lewis's wharf, or to
JAMES C. LOMBARD & CO.
No 13 and 14, said wharf.

sept 9 1st 15th

NEW ORLEANS & BOSTON PACKETS,
REGULAR LINE.

JOHN FAIRFIELD & CO, Agents, Office No 26 Central wharf.

THE following vessels will sail punctually on the days set against their names—
Ship LIVERPOOL, 430 tons, Barstow, master, to sail September 2d.
Ship DEUCALION, 530 tons, Windsor, master, to sail September 23rd.
Ship PERDONNET, 500 tons, Ingersoll, master, to sail October 2nd.
Ship OHIO, 500 tons, Cutter, master, to sail October 10th.

The above ships are all of the first class, commanded by able and experienced masters—have large and elegantly furnished accommodations for passengers, who will be furnished with the best of stores.

Every attention will be paid to the reception of Freight, and to the continuance of that patronage to merit which the subscribers have so long labored.

Other ships of the same class will follow the above on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, and all will take steam up to the city immediately on arrival at the Balize.

sbs 1st 15th

ALBANY AND TROY PACKETS.—REGULAR LINE.

Schooner VISSCHER,
GRECIAN,
BENJ. BIGELOW,
VICTOR,
DEBORAH,
STRANVER,
NIAGARA,
ALBANY.

Owen Bearse, master,
A. Watson,
F. Wells,
John Cammett,
D. Allen,
Nelson Bearse,
Andrew Leveil,
Edwin Scudder,

These vessels are all of the first class, with experienced masters, who are likewise first rate pilots.

The boats will endeavor to avoid detention by head winds and foul water, in the narrow and shoal part of the river near Albany, having purchased (to be used by lighter) the Steam Boat "WAUSWORTH," as a tow boat and tug, which, with the lighter Grampus, of ninety tons, built the last season expressly for this line, they think will present the advantages here experienced at that place, and insure punctuality and dispatch. Merchandise by this line, destined to places on the north, western or Ohio Canals, northern and western Lakes, &c. &c. &c. will be forwarded by the Agents without delay.

The packets will sail regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, from opposite No 15 Long wharf, north side Boston, and from the piers at Albany and Troy.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Agents at Boston—BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 1st wharf.
Agents at Albany—HARRIS & ALLEN, 84 1st foot of canal.
Agents at Troy—GAY & WILLARD, River street.

epu mh3

Boston Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber would respectfully direct the attention of the public, and of the medical profession, to his establishment, and particularly refers them to the approbation of the eminent Surgeons, whose names he has the liberty to subjoin as evidence of the success which has attended his endeavours to improve the structure and enhance the utility of the Truss.

By his recent discovery "The Anatomical Self-Regulating Truss," he believes that the desideratum so long attempted, has been attained, as in this instrument, the convenience of adaptation, the certainty of direct compression, and the advantages derived from the fact, that the management of the Truss, in relation to its features or adjustment, is practicable by the patient, have been made abundantly manifest.

Relying upon the long established, and as he hopes, deservedly high reputation of his manufactory, he trusts that the patronage of the community will continue.

Trusses may be worn either during the night, whether in the infant, adult, or Senile Protrusion and other analogous diseases—Suspensaries and in general every instrument of this class, are kept constantly on hand, or will be made at the shortest notice.

Artificial Legs are made and warranted to walk with ease, also machines for removing deformed or crooked feet which will be adapted to any case, according to its exigency.

Surgical and Dental Instruments of every description made and repaired.

Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Grecian Belts, can be attended by Mrs. Peab.

It is presumed that the subjoined list of references will preclude the necessity of further remarks.

J. W. PHELPS, No 63 Court street.
Dr. John C. Warren, Bejouton street, New England.
Dr. Hayward, John Street, Worcester.
Mr. Edward Reynolds, Marshall's Ferry, D. Humphreys Lewis P. G. Robins, of Roxbury, and Geo. C. Shattuck.

je28 ept mh3

RETURN

IF THIS VALUABLE INVENTION and recognize your name, if you are dissatisfied, return it to HENRY NEWINGTON, TRUSS, superior to others ever yet invented. The principle has finally been discovered by which a permanent cure of the Hernia (or rupture), can be effected. Numerous certificates have been published and may be seen at the Agent's room, 237 Washington street, (being same house Mr. Hewett keeps his count) and from gentlemen of the first respectability who have been cured by wearing them. It is not only the easiest to wear of any Truss ever invented, but it keeps the rupture (by an ingenious lock) perfectly safe, so that the patients can ride or labor just as well as though he was not afflicted with his complaint. The American Ointment is useful, and the constant increasing demand for it is so great, that it may with perfect confidence be recommended, with the assurance that there is no imposition in the article. A trial of this instrument is its best recommendation, and any gentleman desiring to know more of it, will find it very valuable in the explanation of which treatise, if there be dissatisfaction, the article will be taken back, and the money returned.

Boston, July 15, 1837.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm TABER & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. Taber, is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm and all persons indebted to Messrs Taber & Smith are requested to call at No 76 Washington street, and settle, the books of the first may be closed.

JOE TABER,
AMASA G. SMITH.

Boston, July 19, 1837.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will continue in business the stand of the late firm of Taber & Smith, No 76 Washington street, and solicit a continuance of public patronage he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Carriages, Rugs, Painted Floor Cloths, &c.

JY 19 JOE TABER

BROADCLOTHS, HABIT CLOTHS, CASIMERES, SOUTTOUT CLOTHS, &c.,
—Very Low for Cash—

CONANT, THAYER & CO.
No 51, Washington street.

HAVE received a large assortment of Fresh Wool Goods, which they will sell wholesale and retail, at low prices—among which are—
Broadcloths, Middle and Low Priced Qualities of London Cloth, embracing all the most fashionable woaded colors and shades, some of which are the richest imported.
A great variety of fine and low priced qualities of German Cloths, consisting of plain and twilled, single and double ended, of all colors.
First rate assortment of Ladies Cloths for Cloaks and Habits, among which may be found a splendid variety of glossy Cloths, beautifully finished for Ladies' wear, embracing the most fashionable colors and shades.
A prime assortment of American Glades and mixtures, mixtures and velvets.
Also—Vestings, Velvets, a good assortment of Lion skin Mohairs, Petersburgs, Beaver Cloths, cheap Casimeres, Linings, Brochels, Camdeles, Linings, and Tailors' F. Linings. Fine Middle and Low Priced Qualities of London Cloth, embracing all the most fashionable woaded colors and shades, some of which are the richest imported.
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First rate assortment of Ladies Cloths for Cloaks and Habits, among which may be found a splendid variety of glossy Cloths, beautifully finished for Ladies' wear, embracing the most fashionable colors and shades.
A prime assortment of American Glades and mixtures, mixtures and velvets.
Also—Vestings, Velvets, a good assortment of Lion skin Mohairs, Petersburgs, Beaver Cloths, cheap Casimeres, Linings, Brochels, Camdeles, Linings, and Tailors' F. Linings. Fine Middle and Low Priced Qualities of London Cloth, embracing all the most fashionable woaded colors and shades, some of which are the richest imported.
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Also—Vestings, Velvets, a good assortment of Lion skin Mohairs, Petersburgs, Beaver Cloths, cheap Casimeres, Linings, Brochels, Camdeles, Linings, and Tail

RECOIL—Winter Arrangement.—On and after October 2d, the Accommodation trains will leave Boston and Providence, daily, (Sundays excepted) at the same hours, viz: 6 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

Steamboat train, leave Boston, daily, (Sundays excepted, at 12 o'clock M.

Leave Providence, daily, (Mondays excepted) on the arrival of the steamer from New York.

Merchandise, forwarded promptly.

DANIEL NASON,
Master Transportation.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.
The Passenger Cars will leave the Depot, South Cove, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. and Worcester at the same hours.

Second, as follows: A train will leave Boston and Worcester on Sundays, for the conveyance of the mail.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Fare to Worcester, \$2.

MERCHANDISE
Promptly forwarded from Freight Depot, 617 Washington street, at \$3.50 per 2000 lbs. Goods received and forwarded from Railroad Wharf, South Cove.

J. P. CURTIS, Sup't.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.
TIME ALTERED.
On and after Monday, Oct. 16th, the Passenger Trains will leave Lowell and Boston at
8 1/2 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.

NOTICE.
The Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation hereby gives notice that they have adopted the following rules and regulations, in regard to their liability as carriers.

First, as to Passengers.—All baggage to be at the sole risk of the owners.

Second, as to Freight.—This company will not be responsible for any goods, merchandise, money, bank notes, or other articles, unless received for by the officer of the Company appointed for that purpose, nor for any loss or injury, unless such as may arise by fire from the Locomotive Engines, or by the gross negligence of the Agents of the Company, nor for the loss of amount than two hundred dollars on any one package unless by special agreement.

All goods and merchandise shall be at the risk of the owners while in the Company's Street-houses.

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent.

ANDOVER & HAVERHILL RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, Oct. 16th, the Passenger Trains will leave Boston and Andover, in connection with the Lowell Trains, at
8 1/2 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, Capt. Nathaniel Kimball, will leave Lewis' wharf, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, the days of sailing as follows:

Fare from Boston to Bath, \$3.50, }
" " to Gardiner, \$4.00, } And Fround.
" " Bath to " \$1.00, }

Deck Passengers, \$2.00.

Agents, M. A. GREEN, Boston—JOHN BEALS, Bath—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

BOSTON AND HINGHAM.
The Steam Packet GEN. LINCOLN, Capt. George Beal, will leave Boston and Hingham, on Monday next, Oct. 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Fare 75 cents. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and all the neighboring towns.

On Wednesdays and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, A. B. F.—Passengers applying to the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 12 1/2 cents.

DAVID WHITON, Agent.

A DAILY LINE OF STAGES
Leaves Boston for Greenfield, Troy and Albany, every day except Sunday, viz:
Leaves White's General Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Templeton and Athol, at 6 o'clock A. M. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 A. M. via Bolton, Lancaster and Barre.

Also a Daily Line to Keene and Brattleborough, via Lancaster and Fitchburg.

C. FIELD, Agent, at Boston.
C. SMEAD, Agent, at Greenfield.

PECK'S PATENT PLATFORM BALANCE.
LOCKE would respectfully invite the attention of those who want of weighing apparatus, to an examination of the above, as these Balances contain several useful improvements over any other scale of the kind now in use, for both accuracy and convenience are not surpassed by any. They have given entire satisfaction to those who have chanced, used and tested them. They are manufactured in the best manner, by experienced workmen, and warranted.

Purchasers will have the privilege of returning them giving them a full trial, if not satisfied with them. In indicating the above scale to the notice of the public, the undersigned would say that it is with entire confidence that will be able to meet the wishes and expectations of those who may favor him with their custom.

Please call and examine them at the manufactory, No. 1 Fulton st., (near the corner, rear of Commercial street, Boston) where may be found, also, a good assortment of the Dehorn Patent Balances, Scale Beams, and most other kind of weighing apparatus in use, for sale wholesale or retail, on most liberal terms.

N. B. Balances repaired in the best manner and warranted.

LYMAN LOCKE.

CHARLES C. LITTLE & JAMES BROWN.
BOOK-SELLERS, No. 112 Washington street, New York.

Massachusetts Reports, 17 vols.
Pickering's Reports, 15
Gallice's Reports, 2
Mason's Reports, 5
Sumner's Reports, 1 (vol 2 in press.)
Greenleaf's Reports, 2
Kent's Commentaries, 4
Story's Commentaries, viz: on Bailments, 1 vol.—on Contracts, 3 vols.—do abridged, 1 vol.—Conflict of Laws, 1 vol.—Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols. Equity Pleading and Practice, 1 vol.

Barley on Bills, 2 vols.—Abbott on Shipping, Judge Story's edition, 2 vols.—Story's Pleading, 8v, &c &c.

A great variety of Law Books always on hand, at reduced prices.

All new Law Books added to our stock as soon as published.

Law Libraries bought and sold.—Second-hand Law Books, a great variety constantly for sale.

BELLOWS FACTORY.
TO IRON FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
Boston and Charlestown Bellows Manufactory, of Messrs DREW & HIXON, Bellows Manufacturers, No 2 Flavel Street, near Bridge, Boston, has on hand and continue manufacturing an assortment of Smith's, Brazier's and House Bellows, of every description, made on the most approved plans, by experienced workmen and Captains supplied.

N. B. A Bellows sent from this Manufactory will be warranted. Smith's Bellows repaired. 3m

DANFORD SLATES.—For sale, a good assortment of Danford Slates, consisting of imperials and 16 by 8 and 14 by 3 inch, best laties. They will be sold low, and in lots or in roof if required, by experienced workmen, either in the city or any other part of the country, at the lowest prices. For terms apply to JOSEPH H. BROWN, 100 BROAD ST., No 52, Essex st., or at 71 Commercial st.

MUNDEE GOODS.—75 bales extra heavy 43 in x 150 slates—10 do 36, 40 and 42 in (turkey)—10 do Canada—5 do Buckram—6 do 1 M Russia Sheetings, all at 25 cts. per doz. No 11 Kilby street, by
GEO. BOND & SON.

BLACK MARBLE.—From New York, 36 tons of superior 1st, for sale by BANGS & ALLOTT, 100 North wharf.